1888.

The year 1888 promises to be a year of splendid political developments, one and all redounding

to the glory and triumph of a UNITED DEMOCRACY.

THE SUN,

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SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1888.

As the Case Stands.

Our ateemed contemporary, the Columbia Dispatch suggests that we should refrain from discssing the Hon. DAVID BENNETT HILL until such a time as the following statement can truthfully be made:

"Finally, in the all of 1888, he was elected President of the United Statebo succeed Gnoven CLEVELAND, and was duly inauguratet into that high office on March 4.

Not so fast. If Governor HILL should be pominated, it would ertainly be said of him afterward that he had been elected, but he may not be nominated. The power of a Federal Administration is enormous, and it is being worked now with almost unprecedented effort to prevent the nomination of Governor Hill or any other Democrat, and to secure the nomination of President CLEVE-LAND instead.

The picture that Mr. CLEVELAND drew in his letter of acceptance when he spoke of the "horde of officeholders with a zeal born of benefits and fostered by a hope of favors yet to come standing ready to aid with money and trained political service" in the renomipractice life in a president, is now reproduced in life in a most realistic manner.

The facts ve now visible, which, when seen in his imagina, caused him to condemn the idea of a secole term; but now they ap-pear to have no terrors ar him. The pressure from the Administration has great that the wisdom and preferences of the great that the wisdom and preferences of the Democracy may be overruled, and the Prefett may obtain the renomination which the officeholders are working to get for him. holders are working to get for him. - that case, there will be little chance of saying after the election next fall that a Democra. has been elected President; and certainly no chance of saving it of Governor HILL.

We prefer, therefore, to discuss the situaflon as it appears to-day, unrestrained by concern about future freaks of fortune.

The Main Point Left Out.

The substance of the majority report of mending the passage of the MILLS Tariff bill, has been published in advance.

The report points out the size of the surplus and emphasizes the urgent need of reducing "taxation to the necessary requirements of an honest, economical, and efficient administration of the Government."

Very well; will the MILLS bill do that? There is nothing in the report to show that it will. There is nothing to show that its effect will not be to increase the surplus revenue, while injuring domestic industries, by stimulating importation under the lower

If this is an omission, it is very important. If it is an evasion, it is very damaging.

rates of duties.

next week, some American Congressman is sure to demand of Mr. MILLS, or of the gentleman in charge of the measure; a specific answer to this pertinent question: How far will the MILLS revision of the

tariff reduce taxation and revenue? Perhaps Mr. MILLS or his representative will have an answer all ready.

Italy-Prospect and Retrospect.

For the first time in twenty-two years the mettle and the training of an Italian army are about to be tested. Their antagonists on this occasion will not be Austrians, who are reckoned among the best soldiers of Europe but the savage levies of King John of Abys sinia. The Italian assailants of the present Negus are about twice as numerous as the Anglo-Indian troops which in 1868, under Bir CHARLES NAPIER, gained a pitched battie against the Emperor THEODORE and stormed Magdala, his capital. It is noteworthy that in that battle and the ensuing assault the British did not lose a single life, although a few of them were wounded, whereas some five hundred Abyseinians were slaughtered. We are told that King John has procured a certain quantity of improved firearms, but there is no proof that his subjects can use them, and we are probably justified in assuming that his followers are relatively no more qualified to cope with the equipment ad discipline of the Italians than their fathers were with the Anglo-Indian expedition of twenty years ago. Even if, therefore, King HUMBERT'S General should win the impending battle, and should follow up his success by the capture of the Abyssinian ruler and his capital, he would accomplish no imposing feat of arms, since with about twice as many men he would merely be re peating the achievement of NaPIER. Should he, on the other hand, be worsted, the comparison would be fatal to the military prestige of the Savoyard Government. In other words, King HUMBERT'S Ministers have, by their Abyssinian adventure, put themselves in a predicament where they have little to gain and much to lose.

The consideration of the awkward dilemma in which Signor CRISPI and his colleagues have needlessly involved their country, suggests a review of the military and diplomatic record of Italy since her dream of unity began to acquire fulfilment. Let it, however, be distinctly understood that for all failures and shortcomings we should not hold the Italian people responsible, but sole ly the House of Savor, which may most justly be accused of reaping where it has not sown. It was the French blood shed at Maments and Solferino which added Lombardy to the kingdom of Sardinia. It was not Victray to its oppressors by the peace of Villaparticulant the Italian revolutionists, and within two yearzini and Garibaldi, who, tion to the Savoyardught about the annexa-

Sicilies, and all of the Papal States, except the so-called Patrimony of PETER.

How have the Savoyard rulers employed the vast resources which have been at their disposal for nearly a generation? They have expended sums out of all proportion to their subjects' capacity on their fleet and army; but can they point to a single brillinnt exploit on land or sea? In 1866 the bulk of the HAPSBURG forces were concentrated in Bohemia for the Titanic struggle against Prussia. Yet the Austrian defenders of Venetia did not wait to be cooped up within the Quadrilateral, but attacked and pulverized Victor EMMANUEL'S troops at Custozza, while a little later the Italian fleet, including some vaunted ironclads, was almost annihilated by Austrian wooden ships near the island of Lissa. Had the House of Savoy inherited traditions of self-respect, it would scarcely have accepted at the hands of its ally, Prussia, the cession of Venetia, which it was itself impotent to win. As for the Trentino and Trieste, which remained in the hands of Austria, the Italian Government has never ventured to demand them, but has tried to silence the outcry for Italia Irredenta by

subservient to Germany as it was in the days when the Ghibbelines were rampant. For what, then, are Italian patriots indebted to the House of Savoy? They owe to it the burden of a huge military establishment which thus far has yielded nothing but national humiliation. They owe to it the patch of pestilential sand which bears the name of Massowah, and which bids fair to cost them tens of millions of dollars and thousands of lives. They owe to it the bitter enmity of their true benefactors and natural allies, those French republicans who forced Napoleon III. to liberate Lombardy, and to acquiesce in the subsequent uprisings which set at nought the limits fixed at Villafranca. It must seem indeed an odious thing to the sons of Italian revolutionists that their country is no sooner unified than it is bound hand and foot to Austrian and

Prussian monarchies, while the French re-

public cannot obtain so much as the renewal

becoming a party to the Triple Alliance, by

which the peninsula has been made as utterly

of a treaty of commerce. There are many Italians who, as they look back over the last quarter of a century, see but little cause for thankfulness to the Savoyard dynasty. They are heartily sick of seeing their country figure as a fifth wheel to the Teutonic charlot. They do not think the prize of Nice and Savoy, which is dangled before them, a fair equivalent for the Italian Tyrol and Trieste, and for all those coast lands on the east of the Adriatic which now belong to Austria, but which were once included in the western Roman empire, in the Italian kingdom of THEODERIC, and in the Venetian possessions. Italy is the acknowledged heiress of the Seignory of Venice, and she is barred out from a large part of her rights so long as her fing floats nowhere on the east of the Adriatic. Her sole hope of gaining her legitimate expansion in that quarter lies in a restoration of her former close relations with France; not is there much doubt that, if a cordial understanding between the countries were reowed, French republicans would willingly re. quish the provinces of Nice and Savoy, NAPOLEO TI

The Cas of Mr. Marsh.

чи.

Because Mr. LUTHEL. MARSH believes spirits of RAPHAEL, RUBEWorks of the BRANDT, and because he has deeded REMson avenue house to Mme. Diss Diss. Lord," it is assumed that the once astute lawyer has gone clean out of his wits.

Yet lawyers who have lately had occasion to test his judgment as Commissioner for the new parks say that, so far as concerns all legal matters, Mr. Marsh's intellect is as sound and keen as ever. They have not discovered in him any signs of mental aberration, and have not even suspected any weakening of his intellectual faculties. They say that he is entirely and admirably qualified to perform the important duties intrusted to him as a Commissioner and as a legal

adviser. Mr. Marsh, it is true, is not a young man. and his professional career extends so far back that he was at one time a law partner of DANIEL WEBSTER; but neither has he reached an age which would suggest the decay of his intellectual capacity. There have been and there are many illustrious jurists older in years than he is, and the very fact that his mind has been kept so long in active employment would imply that its vigor has been increased and its strength and endurance augmented by continuous exercise. Neither has there been anything in his dillgent professional career that would tend to

his brethren of equal age who are still dis-tinguished for e soundness of their judgment and the power of their intellects. Yet it cannot be denied that in the opinion of ninety-nine men out of a hundred Mr MARSH is now exhibiting himself as a gullible fool, who has become the easy victim of a woman impostor, and who justifies the condemnation of him as a lunatic by making

a public display of his mad delusion.

break him down sooner than the many of

But it must be remembered that when it comes to love and religion the wisest of men, and the keenest and most logical in intellect, will often go astray, according to the average opinion. There was no acuter logician, no harder headed man at the New York bar, than Judge JOHN WORTH ED MONDS, and yet in 1851 he became a rank Spiritualist, and there was nothing which the mediums told him that he was not ready to believe as a message from the unseen world. His house resounded with rappings, and he carried on conversations with suppos ititious spirits as if they were men and women before him in bodily presence. He would keep his friends up half the night trying to prove to them the impregnable foundations of his belief, and they would go away wondering how a man otherwise s logical, and in law so well balanced, could talk such bosh and put his faith in it.

Judge EDMONDS did not confine his defence of spiritualism to private conversations, but was also its public preacher, and yet, up to the time of his death, nearly a quarter of a century after his conversion to spiritualism, he preserved his acuteness and astuteness as a lawyer. It is true that he did not go to the extreme of giving the mediums all the money they wanted. He paid them the regular fee for their professional services and then let them go, for he was a man quick to detec imposition where money was concerned though he had no doubt that the spirits of the illustrious dead communicated with him

through them. Mr. Marsh has no more credulity regard ing the ability of spirits to talk to him and paint pictures for him, but the lawyer of today is more liberal in his pecuniary reward TOR EMMANUEL, who abandoned the rest of to the medium, perhaps because he has no family of his own to whom to leave his house. Yet we do not doubt that, like Judge EDMONDS, Mr. MARSH can now give an opinion in a legal matter which will be as Parma, and Modens, the King of the Two of daubs as the incomparable works of the and Augusta, to be remembered when they

giorified spirits of the most illustrious artists | go among their simpler and severer fellow in the world's history.

As we have said, when it comes to love an religion, there is no predicting what even

ordinarily sensible men may do.

New Jersey's Great Survey. The annual report of Prof. George H COOK, the State Geologist of New Jersey,

announces the completion of the most comprehensive and interesting topographical survey ever undertaken in this country. The result of ten years' work upon this survey, under the competent direction of Prof. Cook, is a series of seventeen great. sheets, mapping the whole State on a scale of one inch to a mile. In accuracy of delinea-

tion, fuiness of detail, and general beauty

of execution, these maps are unsurpassed.

They cover the State in sections, and, to-

gether with a new general map of the State on a scale of three miles to the inch, form the Topographical Atlas of New Jersey. To appreciate the importance of the schievement, it must be understood that this is the pioneer enterprise of the sort in the United States. No other State has begun and finished a survey of its own territory approaching this in thoroughness or precision. The only maps comparable with these are the Government topographical charts of certain European countries, primarily designed for military purposes. No doubt other States will recognize the great practical usefulness of such an atlas, and follow the example of New Jersey as rapidly as circumstances permit. Then we shall

work should be done by the States. It is worth noting that, notwithstanding the immense amount of labor involved in the survey of New Jersey, the expenses have been kept within an annual appropriation of \$8,000. So honestly and economically has the work gone on under the direction of the State Geologist and his principal Topographer, Mr. C. C. VERMEULE, that the total cost of the field and office work of the topographical corps is less than \$55,000. The results are highly creditable to New

Jersey. The Sun in Jay Gould's Hands. That esteemed contemporary of ours which

s published on the former site of Barnum's Museum led off yesterday with the following editorial curiosity: "My conscience bath a thousand several tongues.

And every tongue brings in a several tale, And every tale concerns me for a viliain!

"It was with surprise, and no doubt with pain, the every reader of our amiable and widely read contemp rary looked upon his Sun the other day and found it in the hands of Jar Gould, the enemy of every American who respects himself from the Rio Grande to the frontic of Canada."

One of the Herald's thousand several tongues has brought it a tale fit only for 'LARRY " GODKIN'S divvle.

THE SUN seen in JAY GOULD'S hands the other day was his own. The distinguished navigator had bought it himself and paid for it-two cents, hard money, cash down.

A good many hard stories have been told about JAY GOULD. Among other things, he is charged with misappropriating three millions or so of trust securities and converting them to his own use and profit. But we never before heard him accused of so contemptible a piece of knavery as the theft of a Sun belonging to one of our other readers. It is false-false as the most divvlish concoetion of "LARRY" GODKIN's obsessing fiend.

JAY GOULD is a regular customer of ours, and we must be permitted to say that every time THE SUN gets into his prehensile hands, he obtains far more than two cents' worth of trustworthy news and sound moral instrucbe kept "forever a sacred temple to the tion. May he profit by the latter! If he esn't, it is his own fault.

Herald, the sand sever, the not a villain, whatever its thoulittle flighty. ongues may say. It is only a

Our esteemed contemorary, the Utica some one hundred and fifty Rept, to send to inent in Oneida county, and "selection without reference to faction." certain question. which the most important was this:

"Leaving BLAIRE out of consideration, who would be your choice for President ? Of 93 answers recorded 51 were for DEPEW 22 for CONKLING. 4 for SHERMAN. 3 for LINCOLN.

M. and HARRISON. Oneida is the home of the Stalwarts. It is interesting to note that Mr. DEPEW seems to be as popular there as he is elsewhere. And yet Onelda county is the home and stamping ground of Roscoe Conkling, the Stalwart boss It is remarkable that Mr. DEPEW should run ahead of him in Oneida county.

2 for HAWLEY, and 1 each for SHERIDAN, GRESH-

The Republican caucus has fixed the time for final adjournment of the Legislature on Friday, May 11. The superstition that Friday is an unlucky day is getting knocked out, round after round.

Friends of ex-Senator Jones of Detroit-Florida, will be pleased to hear that instead of eing clean daft, he is a crank on one side only. He is said to have delivered the best address at the meeting in Detroit to adopt resolutions regarding the late Chief Justice WAITE, His ffairs of the heart seem to have been laid aside by Mr. Jones at that time, and with them their hallucinations.

We suggest to Col. ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD of the Mail and Express that he might gradually extend his system of quotations from Holy Writ in a manner to make them of imme diate practical utility, both in the way of warning and of rebuke. For instance:

Thou shalt not raise a false report. Put not thine hand with the wicked to be an unrighteous witness.-Who bath believed our report !- Isalah lili. 1.

Nay, my sons, for it is no good report that I hear se men that did bring up the evil report upon the land died by the plague before the Lord.-Numbers

Of course Col. SHEPARD will perceive that the publication of such texts as these would at once be denounced with violence and abuse by that systematic author of lies and imposture the World, but that is something which would only arouse his indignation and contempt qualified to a certain extent by pity.

The newspapers should be sure that the

word "boom" is fully accepted and incorporated in the language before they venture upon its extension. For example, the Biddeford Daily Standard says that "they may overboom Governor Hill." This is not a good expression. It won't hurt the Governor, because he can stand it. He wears well. But it hurts the English language.

Sir EDWIN ARNOLD in his verses on the death of the Emperor WILLIAM rhymes "ears" with "bears." and in some other respects show that he is in training for the Laurenteship. The Light of Asia doesn't burn very brightly.

The earth-shaking intelligence that Sena tor Ingalls has the smallest foot in the Senate is trumpeted into the ears of mankind. It is not for his feet but for his head that Mr. In GALLS has climbed the windy stairs of Fame.

A Georgian, who has just been arrested for murdering an inoffensive man in Rabun county, in that State, alleges as sufficient provocation that the murderee was "a-wearin' store clothes." and had to be killed to teach him not

citizens in the rural parts. Store clothes in Georgia should not be worn without a pistol-

The Englishman who recently took with him to Irkutsk a toy telephone as an interesting present to a friend living there, was much surprised to find that his friend had the latest improved instrument in constant use in his office. Another astonished Englishman was the wealthy gentleman who expressed doubts the other day to Capt. Wiggins that a field for trade could be found in Siberia and was informed by that old salt that he would undertake to sell grand pianos at a good profit in that country. Capt. Wiggins is the sailor who has made several trips to the Yenesei River through the ice-covered Kara Sea, and who has so impressed some capitalists with the value of his sea route that they have formed a company to trade between Europe and the Yenesel tugging their goods up the great river to the interior towns in a big barge that is now building at Yeniseisk, and sending back wheat, sait, leather, wool, and other products for shipment to England. According to Capt. been making such a dismal failure of opening a sea route to Siberia chose the wrong time and used unsuitable steamers.

One of the most original and picturesque of the speakers at the meeting of the International Council at Washington was the so-called 'Princess" Vinoqua, an Indian woman, who on Thursday made an address of somewhat less than a minute in length, expressing her pleasurent being allowed to speak to such an audience, and asking "the crowd just to look at her." If Vinoqua was fair to see, her speech have a satisfactory national atlas; but the must have been most effective.

> A new cloud rises upon the horizon of so cial peacefulness in the shape of woman, and it threatens to be bloody, notwithstanding it is Introduced by Mrs. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON At the first meeting of the Women's International Council in Washington, as reported by the Washington Post, Mrs. STANTON said:

"If the wrongs of our sex are not righted, wemen will join hands with laboring men, with Socialists and with Anarchists and the scenes of the French revolution will be repeated within this fair land of ours. Who would have thought that such bloody

possibilities lurked behind the voice and Ince of woman, gently and persistently petitioning Mr. Joseph Cook, the Boston Monday

morning word-storm, has been blowing about the Jesuits, the mention of whom seems to raise as thrilling a shudder of gooseflesh in his soul as in the deranged and deracinated intellectuals of Senator BLAIR, Well, well! Answer not a parrot according to his parroting!

LEGISLATING AGAINST SMALL BEER. A Bill that May, if Passed, Stop the Sale of

Even Ginger Ale.

Boston, March 30 .- The passage by the senate this week of a bill placing liquors of any kind on the intoxicating list, when they contain more than one per cent, of alcohol, has stirred up quite a commotion. The temperance people expect by this measure to put a stop to the sale of st-called three percent, beer, which is now allowed without requiring a icense of the dealer. Bottlers and dealers in so-called temper ace drinks are, however, all opposed to the change in the law. They say it will ruin their business. It will stop the sale of all fermented beverages, such as spruce beer. hop beer, and the other small beers so widely sold in summer. Even ginger ale, the bottlers say, will often be found to contain one per cent, of alcohol after having been kept for some time. So harmless a drink as iemon soda, a member of the biggest bottling firm in town

member of the biggest bottling firm in town says, contains on an average, a gallon of alcohol in a total of eight barreis.

L. Edwin Dudley, Secretary of the Law and Order League, says that the practical working of the present system is that liquors containing quite or very nearly four per cent, alcohol are sold by dealers without license, it being alleged always, in cases of prosecution, that the increase of alcoholic percentage above the legal three per cent, limit has taker, place since the beverage left the brewers, and that there was no intention to violate the law. The result is that the Municipal Court of Boston makes it a rule not to grant warrants where the assays show less than 3.60 per cent, of alcohol. A great deal of opposition to the pending bill will be developed in the House, and it may possibly be defeated there.

PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS.

From the Boston Herald.

Mr. Chauncey M. Depew is likely to have the New York delegation to the Republican National Con-vention. The report that he proposes to act as a tender Mr. Blaine by transferring its vote to him, does inare abo. when games in politics erential to Mr. ed to conduct them. Mr. Depew is defact. Any one whole. He shows his shrewdness in the dent without paying it. tribute will find he has reckoned itt.

A Report that Boes No Materialize.

From the New York Ag It is reported that Mr. Chaunce, M. Deper use of his name as a Presidential candidate.

Gen. Sherman for President.

From the North American Review In peace, and when honored old age has come spon him, yet not abated his vigor, we have come to know Uncle Billy in quite a different way. We see him now when his hair is turned white and his stubbly gray beard is close cropped, taking his rest after the labors of an eventful life, cheery as a lark, flying about as restles as ever kissing all the pretty girls presented to him full of original sayings and rich with quaint humor. He characteristic after-dinner speech.

A Politico-Religious Ticket. From the Globe Democrat.

For President, Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois; for Vice President, T. DeWitt Taimage of New York.

A Rhode Island Mugwump for Cleveland.

From the Hartford Post. Mr. Jesse Metcalf, who is one of the chief wherstn and a director of the Providence Journal Com pany, has been elected by the Democrats as a delegate to strong supporter of Cieveland.

Why Gen. Boulanger Limps.

From the Courrier des Etat Unit.

In the report of Gen. Logerot. Minister of War, it was stated that Gen Boulanger came to Paris disgulard and affecting lameness. In penning that state ment Gen. Logerot was guilty of a piece of stupidity that does little honor to his intelligence, and of frivolity that one would not expect from a man of his

Boulanger need not affect lameness, for the simp

reason that the thing is very natural with him. He has excellent reasons for limping, and Gen. Legerot knows them better than anybody. On the 13th of June, 1850, at the battle of Turbigo, in Italy, Boulanger, then a Second Lieutenant in the First Regiment of Algerian infantry, was hit by a bail that passed completely through his chest. On the 24th of February, 1862, in the fight at Troidon, in Cochin China. he was wounded by a lance thrust in the left thigh. Or

the 2d of December 1870, at the battle of Champigny,

Boulanger, then colonel of the 114th of the line, had his right shoulder emashed by a ball. On the 23d of May, 1871, during the second siege of Paris, Boulanger received a gunshot wound in the left elbew Getting on Micely. Wife (who has the foreign language " spasm") John, do you know I am setting on spiendidly with my French! I am really beginning to think in the lan-

liusband (interested in his paper). Is that so! Let me hear you think a little while in French.

The most remarkable article in the Century inputine for April is Mr. Henry James's discussion Hobert Louis Stevenson. It is an excellent piece of m aphysical and literary analysis and the pertrait of Mr Stevenson, engraved after a picture by Mr Alexander shows one of the most extraordinary and interestin heads that can be imagined. Mr. Edward L. Wilson journey from Dan to Heersheba, with its many illustrations, tells just what the reader wishes to know, and Mr. S. P. Cheney's essay on Bird Music, with its repreduction in ordinary musical notation of the songs duebords and robin is exceedingly fresh and charming The biography of Abraham Lincoln is continued. Mr. Theodore Reosevelt describes the proceedings of a West ern cattle ranch, Mr. Kennan reports on the Russian Penal Code, and there are two very striking poems on by the late Emms Legarus and the other by Thomas

THE RIVER AND BARBOR BILL. Nearly Twenty Millions Called For in the

Bill Drawn Up by the Committee. WASHINGTON, March 30 .- The bill prepared by the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors calls for an appropriation of \$19,432,-783. This is the largest ever reported. The notorious act of Aug. 22, 1882, which proved so dear a job for many Congressmen and was made to last for two years, appropriated \$18,-743.875. Two years ago the House Committee brought in a bill, which, by the time it passed House, appropriated \$15,182,200, Senate committee then added \$3.480,775; but the outery was so great that its advocates proceeded to unload by scaling down the bill with a horizontal reduction of one-fourth on each item, good and bad. That was the first River and Harbor bill signed by President Cleveland. and probably the worst ever signed by any President, because the log-rolling principle involved was so shameless. Yet even that bill, at its climax of extravagance, when it was hastily cut down, is surpassed by the very first stage of the measure now reported.

It is the rule that a River and Harbor which goes to the Senate is there largely increased. Should this custom be followed in the present instance the bill as it comes back from the Senate may amount to \$22,000,000 or \$23,000,000. This result appears the more probable, since several costly pet jobs of Senators are cut out altogether from the measure, partly, no doubt, in order to make room for items more valued by the House, and partly perhaps in order to make a basis for a compromise in conference. The canal jobs will probably thus be looked after by the Senate. as they are all absent from the bill as it stands. There are some five marshes, also, like the Romley, which the Senate may attend to.

It is suggested as a reason for reporting so enormous a bill that no River and Harbor measure was passed at the last session, the bill for the purpose being completed very late, and failing, like several others which had been also delayed, to receive the President's signature. delayed, to receive the President's signature. This however, is not a sufficient reason for so large an appropriation now. In 1876 Gen. Grant, finding a bill for \$5.015.000 passed for rivers and harbors, directed Secretary Cameron to expend only \$2.237,600 of it; yet the following year Congress passed no River and Harbor bill at all, white for the year after that it appropriated only \$8.000,000. It will be seen therefore that a demand for nearly \$20,000,000 now cannot be justified merely on the ground of a lack of appropriations just year.

The enormous growth in this item of public expenditure is shown by a commarison of the present with former appropriations. For the year ending June 20, 1871, he sum of \$5.445,000 was appropriated; the following year the appropriation was made \$5.588,000: for 1873 it was found that \$5.588,000 was sufficient; for 1874 the appropriation reached \$6.102,500; but on 1874 it again foll to \$5.015,000.

appropriation was made \$5,588,000; for 1873 it was found that \$5,588,000 was sufficient; for 1874 the appropriation reached \$6,02,000; but for 1877 it again fell to \$5,015,000. Now we find these amounts increased to fifteen or twenty millions. When Grant on the 14th of August, 1876, signed the bill for \$5,015,000, he did so with a notice to Congress that it had made "many appropriations for works of purely private or local interest, in no sense national. I cannot give my sanction," he added, "to these, and will take care that during my term of office no rathic money shall be expended upon them." This was a hard blow to the whole business, but under Hayes, who never vetoed such bills or made economies in expending the appropriations, a great impetus to extravagance was given. There was a picnic, then, in excavating trout brooks and improving creeks whose location was only publicly made known by exploring expeditions of topographical engineers. When Arthur came in, he gave the business another set-back by a veto. And it was not a pocket veto, either, in, he gave the business another set-back by a veto. And it was not a pocket veto, either, but an outright squelching of a bill, accompanied by a message which boldly charged Congressmen with habitually pooling their local interests so that "as the bill becomes the more objectionable, it receives the more support."

port."

Now comes another great movement for river and harbor extravariance, in a measure appropriating nearly \$20,900,000 to begin with; and its friends knowingly say that "this is a Presidential year," and that there will be no veto, pocket or otherwise, even if the bill takes on several millions more.

Rechester Opinions of the New York World's Conduct.

From the Nochester Union and Advertises The exposure made in another column by tion against a feature of modern "journalism" that it an outrage upon the good name of the respectable press of the country as well as upon the individuals misrepre sented and the public. At best, with the most scrupu-lous and careful newspaper and its representative, a person is liable to have his views misconstrued or misstated in an interview, unless he has opportunity to read and correct the proof. Even the editor of a newspaper, writing his own matter, would often so into print with what he desired to say misstated or mangled if he did not read, correct, and revise, in proof Such a forgery of "in erview" as the New Fork World perpetrated upon two prelates of New York is an offence so base that if it be not now criminal ly actionable under the penal code, it ought to be unisde so at once by the Legislatura. What renders the affence of the World in this case

doubly rank in the fact stated by Tue Scs that Arch-Warid neither publishes nor refers to.

From the Rochester Post-Express

We owe an apology to Architishop Corrigan of New York and Monsignor Preston, his Vicar-General, for the leading article in the Post-Express of yesterday. The criticism of what they were represented as saying was all well enough; but the trouble is that they did not say it, and though, for various reasons, we have but a poor opinion of Monsigner Prestou, it is fair to say that there is no ground for disparagement of him on account of the faterview published in the Sunday World. It was simply

The rand upon Archbishop Corrigan was even worse than the same Name to the control of the contro than that you Monsignor Preston, for there was not the slightest setext or excuse for mixing him up with the interview.

A Massachusetts to Inlon on the Same Sub-

From the Holyake -- macrat.

The interview was said to -ave been presented to Archbishop Corrigan and appeared by him.

Monday morning letters appeared in Tax Su-and Heraid from both prelates denying all knowledge of heatner-view. This denial was also mailed to the World, bin-hat paper recursed to print a denial, and this refusal to repai, an injury has stirred up the whole Catholic population of New York. The World in yesterday's issue accounted for the outrage on the prelates by saying that it was a case of "misplaced confidence"—that a reporter had deceived the editor. But the question remains: Why

New York newspapers are loud in their protests against The World's Unfertunate Reputation

was a contradiction refused in Monday's issue! The

From the St. Louis Globe Democra The New York World is doing a large business in faked interviews. Scarcely a word has been a; triented to a prominent man by that journal within the past year that has not been emphatically disavowed the next day.

The Army Prize Fight-Who Fought It. From the Sun River Rising Sun.

In writing up the affair of honor which occurred at not show some inne ago between a reputable citizen and a Pirst Lieutenam of the Third Infantry, we find that no omitting the name of a said Lieutenam; we may have been casting a doud on atter officers of the garrison. Therefore, in justice to the Pirst Lieutenam; of the Third Infantry, we see it our duty to any that Pirst Lieutenam; Payette kee, Adjutant Third Infantry, is the officer mentioned as principal.

An Anti-Jewish Book Withdraws

From the Boston PiloL

The Manhattan News Company of New York have withdrawn from their stands a scurritous book entired. The Original Mr. Jacoba, which is devoted to hillying the Jewish race in the most offensive terms.

Western Man (to fellow passenger)-I'm just rom Yeurope. Passenger—That so ! Western Man-Yes; took in the hull business, London

Paris, Liverpool—everything.

Passenger—London's a big fown.

Passenger—London's a big fown.

Western Man—Yes big, slow. Lacks git up an' git.

Passenger—You visited Nt Paul's Cathedral, of course

Western Man—No: I saw the buildin', but I didn't go in

de. I'm a Minneapolis man, myseif.

In a Contemplative Mood. "Why so contemplative, papa mine?" said ful Miss Wabash to her father the eminer Onicago pork packer; 'is your mind upon business cares intent."

"yes, dear." he replied, pushing her away gently;

"Yes, dear." he replied, pushing her away gently;

"and you musin't disturb me now. I have perfected a

system by which I can make allvered pigtail favors for
the german and I am trying to think out something
that will prevent the grunt from running entirely to

"Excuse me. sir." said a stranger to a Boston

citizen. "but can you tell me when Mr. Sullivan is ex-pected to return from Europe?"
"Wha!'s the name. please?" asked the Bostonian,

bending his ear "Mr. John L. Sullivan." "Never heard of him." was the firm reply.

FLAWS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES. The President Suggests a Uniform Classifi-

WASHINGTON, March 30,-The President has sent the following letter to the Civil Service

EXECUTIVE MARRION, WASHINGTON, March 21, 1899.

To the United States Civil Service Commission: GENTLEMAN: I desire to make a suggestion regarding Subdivision C. General Rule III. of the amended Civil Service Rules, promulgated Feb. 2, 1883. It provides for the promotion of an employee in a department, who is below or outside of the classified service, to a place within said classified service in the same department, upon the request of the appointing officer, upon the recommendation of the Commission and approval of the President after a non-competitive examination in case such person has served continuously for two years in the place from which it is proposed to promote him, and "because of his faithfulness and efficiency in the position occupied by him, and because of his qualifications for the place to which the appointing officer de-sires his premotion." It has occurred to me that this provision must be executed with caution, to avoid the application of it to cases not intended and the undue relaxation of the general purposes and restrictions of the Civil Service law. Non-competitive examinations are the exceptions to

the plan of the act, and the rules permitting the same should be strictly construed. The cases arising under the exception above racited should be very few, and

when presented they should precisely meet all the requirements specified, and should be supported by facts which will develop the basis and reason of the application of the applicance of the application of the problem is to benefit the public service, and it should never be permitted to operate as an exasion of the main feature of the law, which is competitive examinations.

As these cases will first be presented to the Commission for recommendation, I have to request that you will formulate a plan by which their merits can be tested. This will naturally involve a statement of all the facts deemed necessary for the determination of such applications including the kind of work which has been done by the person proposed for promotion and the considerations upon which the allegations of the "faithful the refliciency," and "quadmentions" monitored in the refliciency, and "quadmentions" monitored in the state of the control o quirements specified, and should be supported by facts which will develop the basis and reason of the applica-

pears that no more definite classification has been made in these departments.

I wish the Commission would revise these classifica-tions and submitto me a plan which will, as far as pos-sible make them uniform, and which will especially remedy the present condition which permits persons to enter a grade in the service in the one department with-out any examination, which in another department can only be entered after passing such examination. This I think should be done by extending the innite of the clas-sified service rather than by contracting them.

GROWER CLEVILLAND.

One of the Commissioners said to-day that the views of the Commission are in full accord with those of the President, and that the Commission would advise a uniform classification which shall include and bring within the juriswhich shall include and bring within the jurisdiction of the Commission every person in the
departmental service of the Government, excent such as are appointed by the President
with the advice and consent of the Senate and
persons employed merely as laborers and
workmen. Under the new rules, however,
there will be excepted from the examination
which this classification implies certain private
secretaries, custodians of money, disbursing
officers, secret service employees, chief clerks,
and chiefs of divisions, and possibly a few
other places, such perhaps as require peculiar
technical knowledge. This comprehensive
classification, the Commission believes, will remove any liability to abuse of the rule mentioned by the President.

OLD HEADS TO COME OFF.

It was reported at the Custom House yesterday that Collector Magone and Sec-retary Fairchild had decided what big must go under the Secretary's letter ordering that the expenditures for March, April. May, and June be curtailed. It was learned that an understanding had been reached, which was based on the report of the special committee appointed by Collector Magone to go through the departments, and report who could be spared. This committee consisted of John A. Mason, Demo-

committee consisted of John A. Mason, Democrat, Secretary of the Civil Service Bureau, Special Treasury Agent A. K. Tingle, Republican, and John M. Comstock, Mugwump-Republican, Auditor in the Naval Office.

Their report has just been handed in. It suggests that existing vacancies shall not be filled or shall be filled by assignments from the lower grades of clerks. The method of conducting business in the correspondence room is craticised as extravagant, and reference is made to a report handed in on March H. 1887, which stated that clerks whose duties consisted chiefly in copying letters received from \$1,600 to \$1,800 a year, when \$1,000 would be ample.

The report further says that expenses can be

The report further says that expenses can be cut down in these bureaus: Certification of refunds, liquidation of vessel accounts, tabulation of statistics, and the final imposting of entries. No names are mentioned in the report, and the committee did not recommend specific removals. That is the Collector's prerogative.

The men who, it is said, will 20 under the decision of the Collector and Secretary Fair-child are Joseph Treloar, chief clerk of the correspondence bureau, and J. A. Stanwood, chief clerk of the refund bureau. Mr. Stanwood is a nephew of James G. Bialmo. It was announced that Frederick A. Wight, deputy collector of the warehouse division, is also booked for removal, and that all three vacancies will be made either to-day or early next week.

Mr. Treloar has been in the service thirty old years, Mr. Wight and Mr. Stanwood are lepublicans. Their aggregate salaries are \$10,000 a year, thus: Mr. Treloar says he is a Democrat. Mr. Wight and Mr. Stanwood are founded in the service thirty old years, Mr. Stanwood are consideration. It has been decided that it would cripple the service to dismiss Mr. Bockwell at the moment. Gen. Williams's name is still under consideration. It has been decided that it would cripple the service to dismiss Mr. Bockwell at the moment. Gen. Surveyor Beautis, by his recent removals, has men this proportion of the reduction required by the Secretary, and has further recommendations for removals are expected from him.

Washington, March 30,—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day appointed George Kelly to be Gauger at New York city.

He Admires Roscoe Conkling. MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 30 .- THE SUN

recently gave a list of aged persons living in Delaware county, among whom it named John D. Fry of Sidney, formerly private secretary to Henry Clay and a conspicuous figure in politi-Henry Clay and a conspicuous figure in political and social circles in Washington, Mr. Fry informs your correspondent that his age, which was given at 59 years, was overstated, and that he is some years younger and is halo and hearty. He adds that since the mention made of him in The Sun he has received hundreds of letters and papers from all parts of the country, containing pleasant and congratulators expressions. Many of these messages are from old friends he knew when he was in public life, and who had lost trace of him in the lapse of years. Mr. Fry admires Roscoe Conkling as second to none but Henry Clay in ability, statesmanship, and eloquence, and he hopes to live, he says, to see Mr. Conkling chosen President of the United States.

Mahone's State Committee.

PETERSBURG, Va., March 30 .- The Republican State Committee, Gen. Mahone Chairman, met here last night to decide on a plan organization of the Republican campaign in organization of the Republican campaign in the State to fix a time and place for holding a State Convention. The committee was in session until after midnight, and finally fixed upon Petersburg as the place and May 17 as the time for holding the State Convention. There was considerable opposition to the plan adopted providing for the selection of delegates to the National Convention by the State Convention, and a minority of the committee are firm in the declaration that, despite the action of the committee, district Conventions will be held.

Toe Three Hottest Days this Year. DETROIT, March 30.—The Journal having yes-

erday announced a prize of \$500 to be given to the per on who should send to it before June i a correct gues as to the three hottest days of the coming summer in Detroit, Gen. Greely, chief of the signal Service Eureau, telegraphed from Washington to day that July 14, 15, and 16 should be the three hottest days.

Asthmatic troubles and soreness of the lungs or throat are usually evercome by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a sure curative for all coughs.—Adv.

THE IROQUOIS' BLIZEARD LOG.

The Gallant Kacht Caught Out at Sea During the Recent Great Storm while Running South-Oil-A Magnificent Struggle. From the Boston Berald.

The Schooner yacht Iroquois, owned by Mr. T. Jefferson Coolidge. Jr. of this city, put to see from Brooklyn. N. Y., bound on a southern ornise, just in time to catch the fullest fury of the storm that wrought such have to shipping and along shore about two weeks ago. The secant of the trip, as taken from the yacht's log is as follows:

The Iroquois left Brooklyn at 11 A. M. on Saturday, March 10. The wind was blowing quite fresh from the southeast at the time, and the yacht stood off down the coast under casy sail. The broeze freshened during the night, and at 7 A. M. Sunday it became accessary to take in all light sails. An hour intertible mainsail was single rocked, and at 10 clock a reol was taken in the foresail, and the 10 was stowed. The wind and sea increased until 11 P. M., when it was blowing a gale from the southeast. Within affect and blew with terrific velocity. The yacht was hove to under maintrysail alone, and under this canyas size was kept about ten hours, her lee rail being under water nearly all that time. The yacht was kept about to hours, her lee rail being under water nearly all that time. The yacht was kept under the trysail all day Monday, making about four points leeway, and heading west-southwest, At 2 A. M., although the boat was making good wenther, the sea dray was put over. The strain on the hawser was not over. The strain on the hawser was not over. The strain on the hawser was not over, the strain on the hawser was not over, the strain on the hawser was put over. The strain on the hawser was not over, the strain on the hawser was put over. The strain on the hawser was not over, the strain on the hawser was put over the boat the parted of putting of overboard was tried, and rosulted very beneficially in keeping the seas from breaking over the boat. The off was head southwest by south. At 4 P. M. the foreity-sail and pumped out two spoonius at a time.

On Tresday it continued to blow a gale, but with slightly diminished power. Oil was used to such a such a such a such as a such a su

THE BUSTLE IN WHITE HORSE GULCH. The Hardy Miners Had Never Seen One

Before and Took it for a Deformity. From the Rocky Mountain News.

Every miner in the camp was excited and talking about it. Now, it took sense very important event to thoroughly arouse all the boys along the guleh. A row in which only one man was killed was considered a very commonplace social event, and an ordinary lynching did not attract much attention.

imonphase social event, and an ordinary lynching did not attract much attention.

What was it?

Why, there was a woman in camp, and all was commotion, it was the first great social event in White Horse Gulch.

The young lady had finished her dinner and was strolling about the camp with her uncle, a large, fleshy, jolly old man, who was a large stockholder in one of the principal mines in the gulch. He had brought his nicee, a young lady of 20, on a trip with him for commany and also to show her something of the wild and rugged West. It had been many a month since the boys had seen a woman, and hence everybody wanted to meet her and invite her to partake of the hospitalities of White Horse Gulch, for all the latch strings were out me she would have been welcomed to the best the rude mountain cabins afforded.

Now, any woman would have appeared handsome. A dried-up old maid from New England, dieted and preserved on non-sugared ten for a quarter of a century, would have been considered handsome and very lovely, for the mountain boys are very gallant to women, and old maids are given a fair show every time.

The boys were all charmed by the politic manners and handsome face of the young lady, but there was a look of deep symmathy in the eyes of all when they saw her. "It is too bad," was the prevailing sentiment of all.

"What a handsome face, part," exclaimed a miner, but how unfortunate.

Some admired her handsome face, others her beautiful black hair, and others her comely

What a handsome face, part," exclaimed a miner, "both how infortunate."
Some admires her handsome face, others her beautiful black hair, and others her come's shaped foot, but all pitted her ter her defermity. That evening, after the young lady had retired, the uncle was chatting with a number of the miners, and his niece, of whom the fond uncle was very proud, became the topic of conversation. Finally, one hardler than the rest, said it was a pity she was deformed. In tones of sympathy he told the uncle how the hearts of all the miners in White Horse Gulch had gone out toward him for her affliction.

Afflicted!" should the enraged uncle, "Afflicted! Why, she is only wearing one of those blankety blank bustles." And everybody ropiled in a chorus;

roplied in a chorus; "Bustle! Bustle! What's a bustle?" SUNBEAMS.

-Dr. R. R. Thompson owns a carp pond near Cedartown, Ga., and, finding lately many dead fish, he made an investigation. He discovered that two cranes were paying nightly visits and doing the deadly work. He kills

-Old Mr. Winslow of Oldtown, Me., was lying on the floor before the fire the other evening as was his habit, when Mrs. Winslow, who is a stout and James T. Echols of Oregon district in Cobb county, Gs., in December sat lost two four months' old shows, which were found in a hole in a log one deat and the other a living skeleton, having beer without foud for nearly two months. The skeleton lived -Mrs. Hannah Hodgdon of Richmond. Me. thinks she stands a good chance to be a centena-rian. Her grandmother lived to be 106 years old and she herself, though 92, has never worn glasses, see as well as ever, does much fine sewing, and is remarkable

well and active. -- Peyton Wilkes was born in 1791 in Bedford county, Virginia, and married his wife, Anna Wilkes, who was born also in Washington county, Vir-ginia, in 1797. They were married in 1815, and settled in Washington county, Oregon, in 1845, in Greenville.

Wilkes is one of the pensioners of the war of 1812. -Extensive use is now being made in France of the unique article known as wood wool, con sisting of extremely thin and slander shavings of wood that are comparable to paper out for macking. It weights some 40 or 50 per cent less than the materials generally. need for such a purpose, and its beautiful appearance, fineness, and exceeding cleanness have Lrought it inte

-Bob Moody and his son-in-law Billy Berrie went ont hunting recently in Maine, and each killed an old buck. Moody's deer wouldn't lie still so the young man came over and emptied the other barre of his gun into it, and went back to his own. Mr. Moody started to cut the deers throat, and sinck the knife through, when the deer kicked out twice, jumped up and ran, swam the river, and got away. -Ringing the bells of locomotives by

steam is now effected by an ingenious apparatus, consisting of a small steam cylinder placed at one side of the bell frame and resting on the boiler; the connecting rod, which connects the piston to a three-inch crank on the bell, is so constructed that it will vary its length according to the swing of the bell, thus removing any liability of knocking the cylinder out by the pure content. steam is now effected by an ingenious apparatus, con ing to the swing of the bell, thus removing any liability of knocking the cylinder out by the piaton coming is contact with it. -A specimen of volcanic ash collected on

the Parific coast in Ecuador, 120 miles west of Cotopaxi, has been analyzed by Prof. Mallet. The ash fell in July, inches. The interesting feature in the composition of the material was the presence of a small amount of silver, probably as silver chloride; the result of several expertments showed that silver was present to the extent of one part in 83,000 of ash. This is believed to be the ance that silver has been identified in materia ejected from a volcano. -An English analyst recently received

twelve specimens of supposed outter, which he was to analyze to discover which was pure and which was clemargarine. After taking what he wanted he set the tweive plates in his laboratory. Next morning the but-ter had disappeared from ten and on two it remained. These two were adulterated and the others pure. Sus-pecting mice, he set out other plates, some containing oure and some adulterated in various degrees. Again the pure butter was cleared away, the slightly a ated hair eaten, and the much adulterated only nibbled. -In a paper recently read before one of the English associations of engineers, the writer asserted; that according to present methods of dealing with the motive power of the steam engine only some twenty per cent. was made available eighty per cent of the energy developed in the furnace being thrown away, and it is quite common to realize no greater efficiency than about four per cent on the gross or potential en-ergy of the fuel. In large factories, that admit of the power being concentrated in one or two great machines, condensation can be taken advanced. condensation can be taken advantage of, and, with water beaters, and other appliances. double the above figures realized—but in the very best engines with all the lates' improvements and elaborations, not more than twelve and one-half per cent has ever been realized, nor is ' possible to realize more, and even this twelve and one-half per cent, can only be obtained by the fixest of wire

drawing and the best of coal.